

Development of a MARS superconducting cold mass for future generations of ECRIS

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- 88-inch Cyclotron, NS Division, LBNL
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- Introduction: description and goals of the project
- MARS cold mass design
- Project status
- Annual budget
- Project deliverables and schedule







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• Produce a plasma from which we extract an ion beam

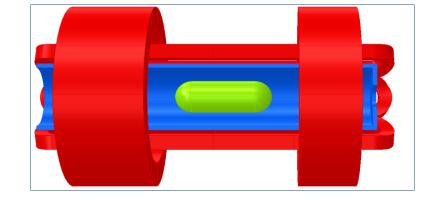
- Plasma is confined using sextupole and solenoid magnets
- Currently, 3rd generation sources, like VENUS and FRIB, use superconducting magnets
 - Frequency of 28 GHz

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- Solenoid field up to 4T
- Sextupole field up to 2 T





 B_{in} ;





 B_{min}

ion

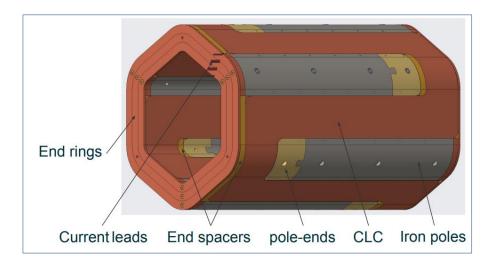
 B_{ext}



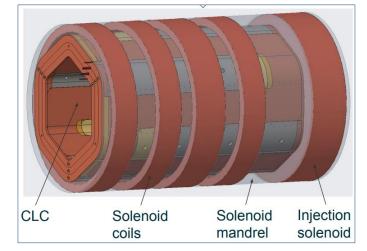
Introduction Goal of the project

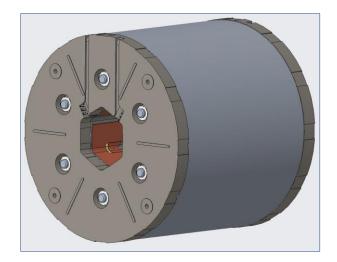


- Design, fabricate, and test the cold mass of the 4th generation ECR Ion Source MARS capable of reaching a magnetic field that satisfies 45 GHz operation
 - Based on a new coil design, never fabricated and tested before



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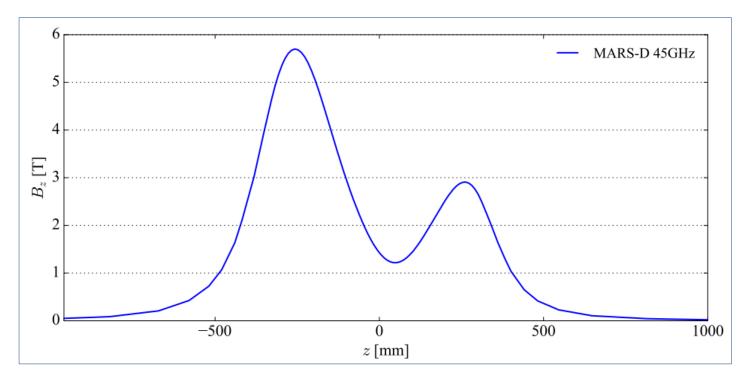


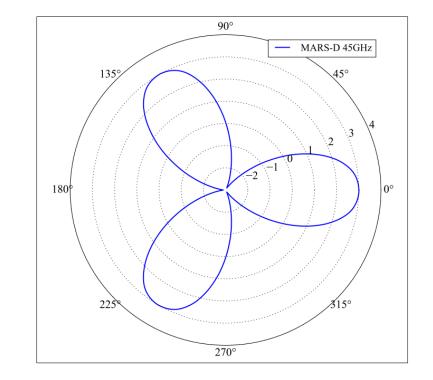
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- Solenoidal field: 5.7 T 1.2 T 2.9 T
- Sextupole field: 3 T at 94 mm







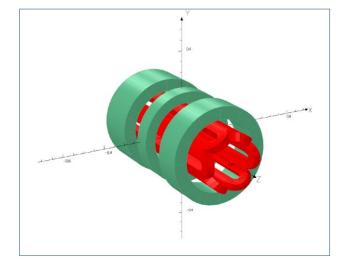
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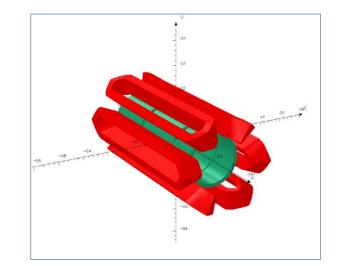
Different design options for ECR Ion Source magnets

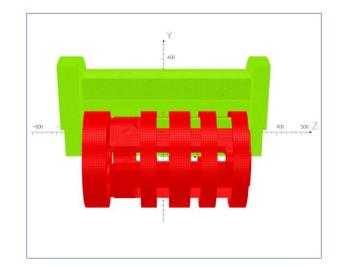


Sextupole in solenoid VENUS/FRIB Solenoid in sextupole SECRAL









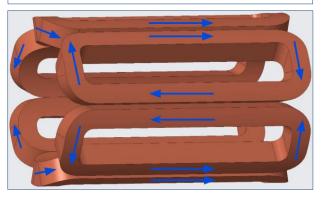


MARS cold mass design Magnetic design



- MARS: Mixed Axial and Radial field System
 - Efficient magnetic design (sextupole ends contribute to the axial field) →
 - Possibility of reaching 45 GHz with Nb-Ti conductor
 - Similar load-line margin (10-15%) at 45 GHz as FRIB/VENUS configuration at 28 GHz
 - MARS would meet VENUS/FRIB performance with a very safe 40% margin
 - Electro-magnetic forces on the sextupole coil ends face outwards, both axially and radially
 - In VENUS/FRIB alternating end forces between coils
- Challenges: "Single" sextupole coil
 - Long fabrication process, "one-shot" type of condition

"Traditional" sextupole coils



MARS sextupole coil

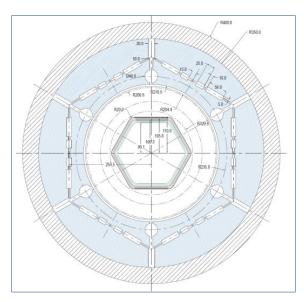


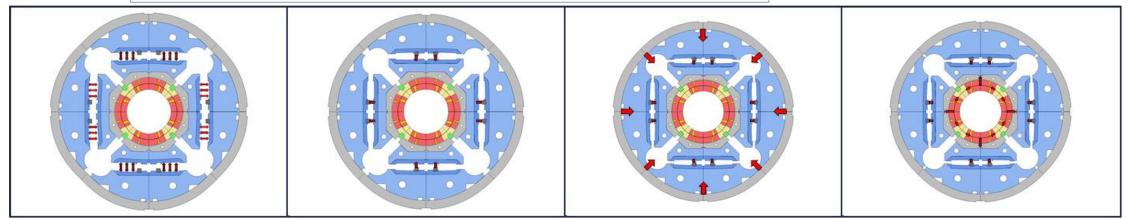
MARS cold mass design Mechanical design



- Bladder and key support structure
 - Three main component surrounding the coils
 - Iron pad iron yoke aluminum shell
 - Room temperature pre-load provided with waterpressurized bladders
 - Additional pre-load provided during cool-down

Synergy with HEP - LHC luminosity upgrade MQXF quadrupole example











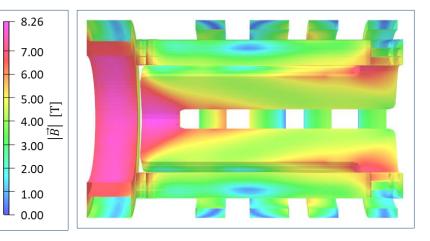
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- Project started in October 2022
- Oct-Dec 2022
 - Review of previous work and conceptual design of the cold mass and tooling
 - Coil and structure design, magnetics, mechanics
- Feb. 2023
 - Internal LBNL review of the cold mass design
 - Recommendations
 - *"Consideration should be given to performing additional test windings before launching the labor-intensive fabrication of the production coil."*
 - Decision to fabricate practice coil as risk mitigation strategy
 - Additional scope with respect to original plan

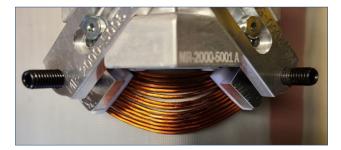




Project status: FY2023-FY2024 Tooling and practice sextupole coil



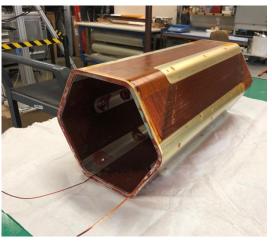
- Mar-Dec 2023
 - Tooling development
 - To guarantee correct positioning of sextupole turns
 - Winding and impregnation of the practice coil
 - Cut and inspection of the practice coil
 - Good turn positioning and impregnation
 - Extremely useful exercise to check tooling process, and quality of fabrication













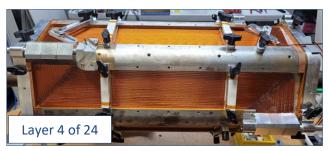


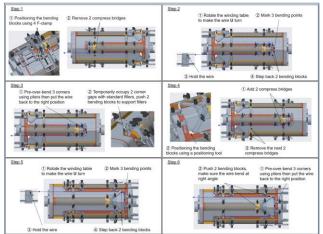
Project status: FY2024 Winding of sextupole coil



- Jan 2024
 - Start of the winding of the "real" sextupole coil
- Initial pace: about 1 layer per month
 24 to be done in total, each with 64 turns
- Training of progressively increasing number of technicians, now about 11
 - 2 h winding shifts, 2-3 times per week
- Definition and optimization winding procedures







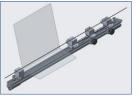


Project status: FY2024 Improvement of winding process



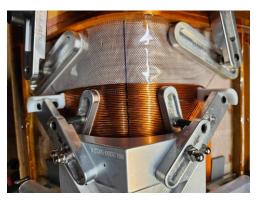
- Starting from October 2024, significant increase of pace (from 1 to 2 layers per month) and improvement of quality of winding
 - Developed a tool to pre-mark the bending positions



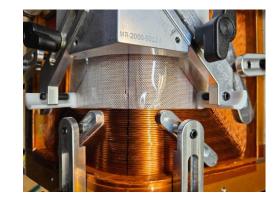




Faster and better positioning of the turns





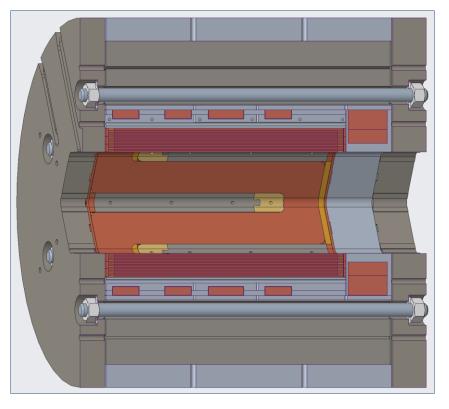


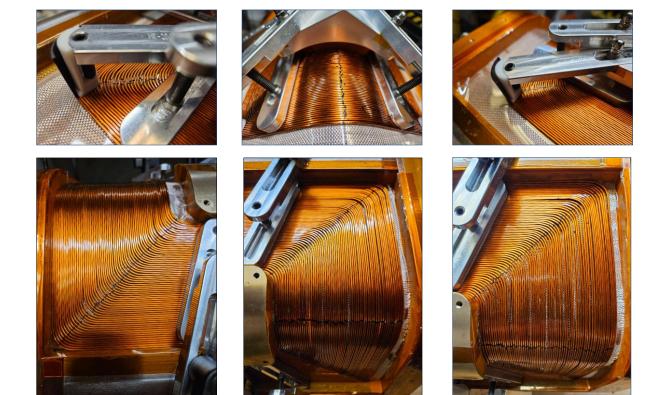


Project status: FY2024 Winding in progress



- Current status (November 2024)
 - -12 layers completed \rightarrow half way





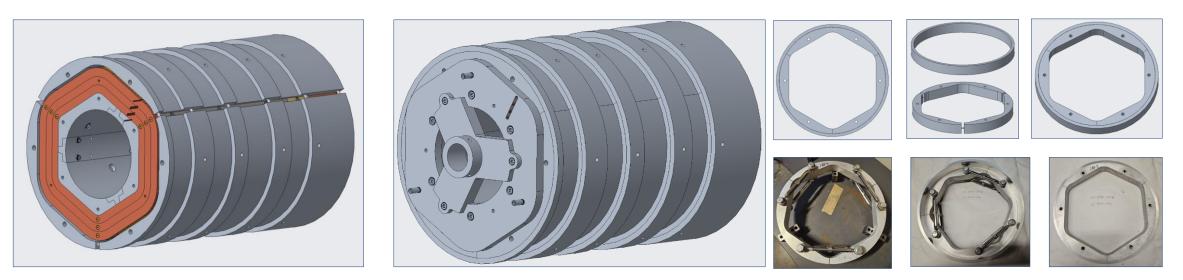
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Project status: FY2024 New solenoid mandrel design



- Summer 2024: in order to ensure good contact between solenoid mandrel and sextupole coil, and ease mandrel machining
 - New solenoid mandrel design and new assembly procedure defined
 - Mandrel split in 3 parts, assembled around sextupole coils, and then impregnated
 - Shrink-fit with external rings successfully tested

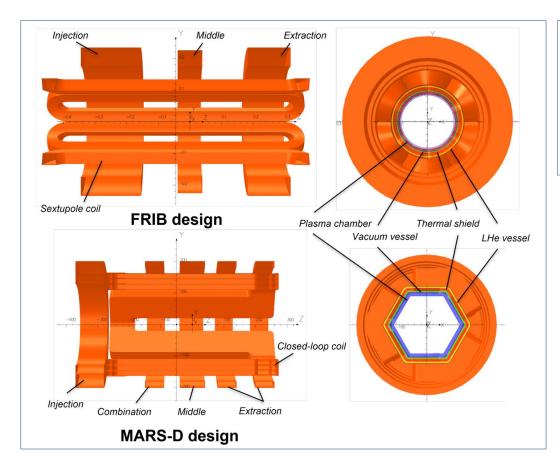




Project status: FY2024 Comparison analysis



• Presented at ASC 2024, and published on IEEE trans. Appl. Supercond.



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SUMMARY OF THE DESIGN PARAMETERS OF THE ORIGINAL AND ALTERNATIVE MARS-D AND FRIB DESIGN CASES.													
Item	Unit	MARS-D, 45 GHz		MARS-D design w. FRIB cond.		FRIB, 28 GHz		FRIB design w. MARS-D cond.					
Coil type	-	closed-loop	solenoid	total	closed-loop	solenoid	total	sextupole	solenoid	total	sextupole	solenoid	total
Conductor size	mm^2	1.45×0.71	1.91×1.23	-	1.65×0.96	1.90×1.00	-	1.65×0.96	1.90×1.00	-	1.45×0.71	1.91×1.23	-
Copper ratio	-	1.4	1.3	-	4.0	3.0	-	4.0	3.0	-	1.4	1.3	-
Coil volume	10^{-2} m^3	1.48	1.25	2.73	1.48	1.25	2.73	1.51	2.87	4.38	1.51	2.87	4.38
SC volume	10^{-3} m^3	7.98	6.74	14.7	5.30	3.26	8.56	5.33	7.46	12.8	8.27	15.9	24.2
Conductor length	km	5.6	10.9	16.5	6.4	6.9	13.3	6.6	16.0	22.6	5.6	24.5	30.1
Load line	%	88.6	83.8	-	87.1	86.0	-	87.2	77.6	-	85.3	78.0	-
MQE	μ J	10.4	5.0	-	6.2	4.8	-	6.1	9.4	-	11.1	6.8	-
Integral enthalpy	J/kg	0.43	0.65	-	0.29	0.26	-	0.29	0.49	-	0.51	0.81	-
$B_{inj}/B_{min}/B_{extr}$	T	5.7 / 1.2 / 2.9		5.2 / 1.1 / 2.6		3.9 / 0.6 / 2.0		4.4 / 0.7 / 2.2					
B_r	Т	3.0 at 94 mm		2.7 at 94 mm		2.0 at 71.85 mm		2.2 at 71.85 mm					
ECR frequency	GHz	45		41		28		32					

- With respect to FRIB design, MARS design has
 - Higher frequency
 - Less usage of conductor
 - Less total coil volume







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Annual budget



	FY23	FY24	Total
Funds allocated	999	999	1998
Actual cost to date	668	827	1495









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Project deliverables and schedule (within the allocated funds)



- Presented at 2023 NP Accelerator R&D PI Exchange Meeting
 Completion of sextupole and solenoids coils by March 2025
- Updated schedule
 - Completion of winding of sextupole coil by August 2025
 - General comments
 - Very challenging and time-consuming winding on a new and innovative coil design, but now process optimized, procedures defined and team of about 11 technicians fully trained
 - New tooling, tested and validated, with significant increase of winding pace and quality
 - Excellent collaboration between LBNL NSD Divisions and ATAP Division teams, at all levels
 » Conceptual design, analysis, fabrication....
- Additional funding (about 600 k\$) awarded to complete cold-mass
 - Fabrication of solenoids and support structure, assembly, and test of the cold mass expected by summer 2026





Thank you









12/02/2024

Superconducting ECR magnets (>20 GHz)



- 2001, M. Leitner et al, 28GHz NbTi, VENUS (LBNL)
 - 2005, P. Zavodszky et al, 24GHz NbTi, SuSi (MSU)
- 2010, T. Nakagawa et al, 28GHz NbTi, SC-ECRIS (RIKEN-RIBF)
 - 2018, G. Sabbi et al, 45GHz Nb₃Sn (under development), FECR (IMP, LBNL)
- 2019, D. Arbelaez et al, 28GHz NbTi, FRIB-I (LBNL, FRIB)
 - 2023, D. Simon et al, 28GHz NbTi (under development), ASTERICS (CEA)
- 2023, T. Shen *et al*, 28GHz Nb₃Sn (under development), FRIB-II (*FRIB, LBNL*)
 - 2018, L. Sun et al, 28GHz NbTi, SECRAL (IMP)
- 2016, M. Juchno et al, 45GHz NbTi (under development), MARS-D (LBNL)



Additional funding



- Sub-project 1
 - Completion of the MARS cold mass
- Sub-project 2
 - Design of the MARS cryostat components
- Sub-project 3
 - Development of Oven Technology for High Field Sources
- Sub-project 4
 - Beyond MARS, design of Nb3Sn ECR ion source towards 56 GHz

Tasks	Month	Cost (k\$)	
Task 1: Wind solenoid coils	1 - 3	\$ 100	
Task 2: Coil impregnation	4	\$ 30	
Task 3: Magnet assembly	5 - 7	\$ 181	
Task 4: Tests	8 - 10	\$ 191	
Oversight & Postdoc 1-10			
Total sub-project 2 Cost			

Tasks	Month	Cost (k\$)
Task 1: Technical Requirements	1	\$ 24.9
Task 2: Preliminary Design	2-10	\$ 454.4
Task 3: Engineering & Final Design	11-21	\$ 194.8
Oversight	1-21	\$ 64.8
Total sub-project 2 Cost	\$ 738.9	

Task and Schedule	Month	Cost (k\$)
Task 1: Design and build inductive oven with aiming barrels	1 - 6	\$ 10.2
Task 2: Test new inductive oven in test stand, and then in VENUS	7 - 12	\$ 35.4
Task 3: Construct rhenium inductive oven susceptor	13 - 18	\$ 35.8
Task 4: Test uranium production in VENUS with rhenium susceptor	19 - 24	\$ 10.9
Total sub-project 3 Cost	\$ 92.3	

Task and Schedule	Month	Cost (k\$)
Task 1: Definition of technical specification and magnet parameters	1 - 3	\$ 57.4
Task 2: 2D magnetic design and mechanical design	4 - 9	\$ 132.3
Task 3: 3D magnetic design and mechanical design	10 - 15	\$ 161.0
Task 4: Quench protection analysis	16 - 21	\$ 158.0
Task 5: Documentation and reporting	22 - 24	\$ 56.9
Total sub-project 4 Cost		